

article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 25, 1942, from Minneapolis, Minn., and that it was in possession of J. Pechman & Co., Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Pillsbury's Pure Dark Rye Flour."

On October 19, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4028. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 11 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8276. Sample Nos. 16910-F, 17820-F.)

On August 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 11 bags of flour at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 16, 1942, from East Buffalo, N. Y., and that it was in possession of the Giant Markets, Scranton, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Pillsbury's Best Flour."

On October 30, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4029. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 13 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8195. Sample No. 17824-F.)

On August 26, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 13 bags of flour at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 26, 1942, and that it was in the possession of the Mother's Pie Co., New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. It was labeled in part: "Washburn's Glory Flour."

On October 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4030. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 5 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8280. Sample Nos. 17822-F, 16911-F.)

On August 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 5 98-pound bags of flour at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 26, 1941, from Evansville, Ind., and that it was in possession of David Spruks Co., Scranton, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Igleheart's Swans Down Cake Flour."

On October 30, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4031. Adulteration of Sturdiwheat. U. S. v. 76 Sacks of Sturdiwheat Sterilized. Product ordered disposed of as hog feed. (F. D. C. No. 8199. Sample No. 15369-F.)

On August 26, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Utah filed an information against 76 98-pound sacks of Sturdiwheat at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 29, 1942, from Winona, Minn., and that it was in possession of the Holsum Bread Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: (Sacks) "Sturdiwheat Sterilized, manufactured by Bay State Milling Company, Winona, Minnesota."

On October 10, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be disposed of as hog feed under the supervision of the United States marshal.